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task has been attempted, and accomplished with as great a measure of success as the limitations of the subject permitted. The skill of the author in his careful, thorough analysis of his subject, leads us to hope that he will devote his next treatise to a branch of the law that will yield results more commensurate with the amount of labor involved.

B. E. C.

Courts and Procedure in England and New Jersey. By Charles H. Hartshorne. Soney and Sage, Newark, N. J., 1905. Buckram. Pages xi, 223.

This is more a form of campaign document than a legal work. It is in no sense of the word a text-book, although as the reform advocated is of a legal nature and is well set forth, the book is interesting to read if not to study. The author does not like the present system of courts and procedure in New Jersey nor the suggestions for reform that have so far been seriously brought forth. He thinks that there must be something wrong in a system which compels judges to sacrifice and needlessly delay the settlement of substantive rights in order to determine non-essential details of procedure, and objects to New Jersey being preserved as a pleading park wherein to save the glories of negative pregnant, *absque hoc*, *replication de injuria*, etc., so that thy may gratify the curiosity of future generations. In considering the way in which other jurisdictions have obtained relief from systems similar to the present antiquated and intricate one of New Jersey, he divides the reforms into three classes: (1) The Pricemeal Relief, (2) The Code and (3) The British and Connecticut Reform. We think that he shows very sound sense in preferring the third. After taking up and comparing separate instances of the difficulties of New Jersey procedure, he sketches a program of reform as much along the lines of that reform as he thinks at present practicable for New Jersey.

S. H. B.

American and English Annotated Cases. Vol. I. Edited by H. Noyes Greene. The Edward Thompson Co., Northport, L. I., N. Y., 1906. Sheep, Pages 1105.

This is the first volume of an apparently unlimited series, the aim of which, it is clear, is the selection and annotation of the current leading or settling decisions in England, Canada, and the United States. The points wherein (we judge from the present volume) this differs from former similar series are its magnitude, its inclusion of Canadian and English cases and the character of its annotations. It is difficult exactly to define the line by which a collection of this kind should be bounded so that, while all necessary cases shall be included, there shall nevertheless not be a mere jumble of haphazard selections. For a volume of this kind to include a